The U.S. Clean Energy Initiative

Powering Sustainable Development from Village to Metropolis

The U.S. Clean Energy Initiative

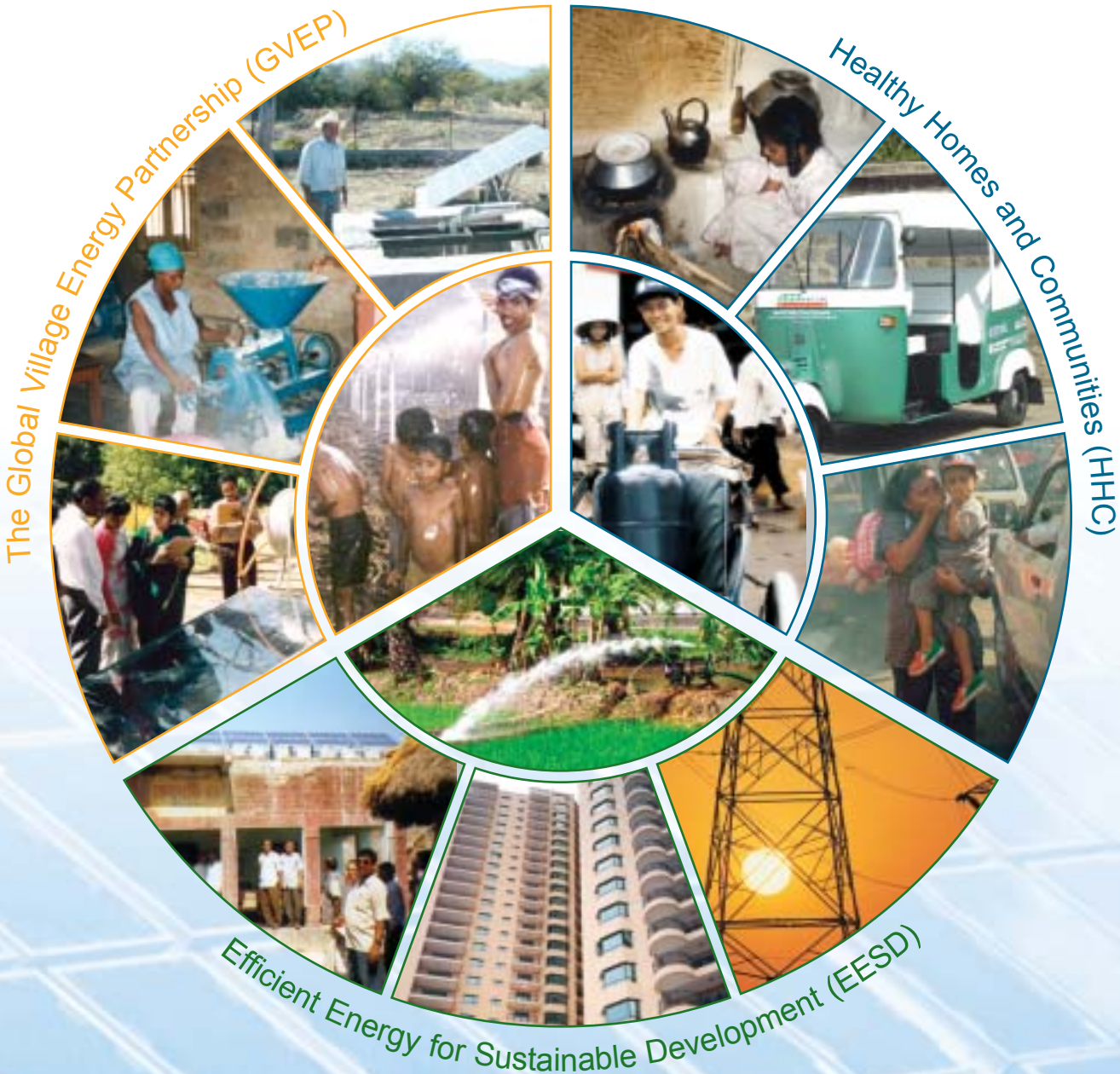
Access to affordable, reliable, clean, and efficient energy services is essential to breaking the cycle of poverty and achieving sustainable development. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the U.S. Government announced a new Signature Partnership for sustainable development – the Clean Energy Initiative: Powering Sustainable Development from Village to Metropolis.

The "Powering Sustainable Development" Initiative provides a foundation to meet President Bush's commitment to alleviate poverty, support education and health care, provide safe drinking water, reverse the loss of environmental resources and support the availability of new technologies by revolutionizing the delivery of energy services to the world's rural and urban poor. The Initiative seeks to provide millions of people with new access to energy services; increase the efficiency of energy, production, delivery and use; and significantly reduce readily preventable deaths and respiratory illnesses associated with motor vehicle and indoor air pollution. To achieve this aim, this U.S.-led, multi-year initiative has three parts:

- The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) will increase access to modern and affordable energy services in areas either not served or under-served by current energy delivery systems. (USG lead: USAID)

- Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development (EESD) will improve the productivity and efficiency of energy systems, while reducing waste and pollution, saving money, improving reliability, and delaying the need for expensive new generating capacity. (USG lead: DOE)

- Healthy Homes and Communities (HHC) will promote clean transportation fuels (e.g. unleaded gasoline, low sulfur fuels), and healthier indoor cooking and heating practices to reduce the estimated 3 million annual and readily preventable deaths associated with air pollution and unhealthy patterns of energy use. (USG lead: EPA)


The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP)
Healthy Homes and Communities (HHC)
Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development (EESD)

The Global Village Energy Partnership

Why GVEP

- Approximately 2 billion people are without electricity
- Women and children in many developing countries spend 1/3 of their productive life transporting fuelwood and water
- Current activities do not link to broader energy needs in agriculture, water, telecom, small industry, natural resource management, gender equity, health and education sectors
- Individual efforts to date have not been sufficient: weak political commitments and market barriers, insufficient number of enterprises, not enough information and lesson sharing, inadequate financing, insufficient accountability for results
- The global needs are beyond any single organization and require a partnership of organizations – public and private – to meet global energy service needs

Goal

Increased access to modern energy services around the world

U.S. Government lead: USAID

Desired outcomes

- 400 million people and 50,000 new communities served
- Significant number of countries with energy-poverty reduction programs
- Cadre of trained entrepreneurs
- Increases in productivity, incomes, environmental conservation, quality of life
- Implementation vehicle for Millennium Development Goals
- Large-scale replication of innovative, business, technical and financial energy models
- 10:1 leveraging of U.S. Government funding

Objectives

- Catalyze country commitments to energy-poverty reduction in rural, peri-urban and urban areas
- Bridge the gap between investors, suppliers and users to mitigate barriers to energy access
- Facilitate policy and regulatory frameworks for scale-up to engage private sector and civil society
- Serve as a marketplace for lessons learned, best practices
- Create and maintain effective coordination mechanisms among stakeholders
- Provide access to cleaner, more affordable energy sources for productive, social and consumptive uses including lighting, cooking and heating services

Case study – Urban energy access

In Ahmedabad, India, USAID is piloting a private sector – NGO alliance to improve electrical service to households living in informal urban settlements. In 2003, some 800 households in four chaals (slums) were upgraded from illegal and unreliable electrical service for which they paid the equivalent of $5/month to illegal intermediate service providers. Households now pay about $50 for a legal connection. Local women are trained to read meters and to collect tariffs from households – for which they are paid by the city's privately-owned electrical utility. The electrification of these communities has extended the number of hours that women can work, contributed to their ability to send their children to school, and provided their households with legal, safer, and more reliable electricity service. In addition, the utility has seen its unaccounted losses reduced to the industry standard of 10% in upgraded areas. This model is expected to ensure a long-term, sustainable solution to upgrade the living standards of slum dwellers.

Partners

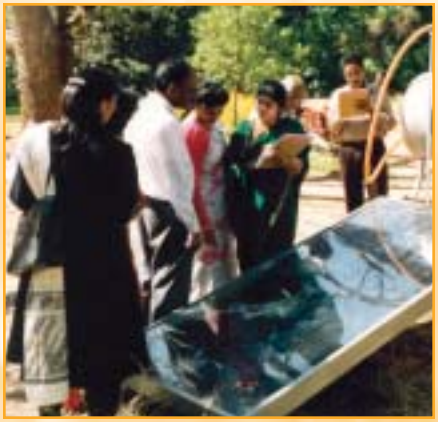
Over 280 donor governments, developing countries, international organizations, industry and members of civil society

Partners commit to

- Increase energy access and reduce poverty
- 10-year "implementation-based and demand-driven" program
- Advance market principles: energy sector reform, diversity of energy providers and funders
- Consider multiple technologies, sectors and delivery approaches
- Focus on the poor
- Coordinate with related activities (national, local, regional) and partnerships
- Agree to report on results

Case study – Rural energy access

In the Philippines, USAID is developing off-grid renewable energy systems in 170 remote rural communities in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, through the Alliance for Mindanao Off-Grid Renewable Energy (AMORE). Through solar-powered battery charging stations and individual batteries for households and public facilities, residents are now saving 70% each month of what they used to spend on kerosene for light. Residents now have increased opportunities for productive activities such as mat weaving, sewing, extension of 'daylight' hours for study time and household work. The AMORE Project is electrifying remote communities of conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, lighting homes and hearths, and providing communities with economic incentives to achieve peace. In this era of globalization and advanced technology, no one should be left in the dark.



Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development

Why EESD

- Three billion people have access only to inadequate, unreliable and prohibitively expensive energy
- In many developing economies, energy demand is growing exponentially – energy expenses can be as high as 70%
- Efficiency losses for generation, delivery and use of energy range from 20 to 50%
- Even modest efficiency gains could free up some $30 billion a year to address broader social and development goals
- Public-private partnerships needed to foster clean energy projects, regional cooperation and integrated economic development

Goal

Improve the productivity and efficiency of energy systems, while reducing pollution and waste, saving money and improving reliability through less energy intensive products, more energy efficient processes and production modernization

Desired outcomes

- 20% energy intensity reduction in up to 20 host countries
- Efficient energy projects in 20 countries
- 10:1 leveraging of U.S. Government funding
- Reduce the occurrence of blackouts and brownouts in up to 10 major cities
- Establish U.S. Community Partnerships in up to eight countries
- Federal Energy Management Plans saving at least 20% of central budget overhead costs for improving public facilities in up to 10 countries
- CLASP in up to 20 countries
- Energy efficient building codes established in up to 15 developing countries
- WATERGY in up to 20 countries
- Financial facilities that support upgrades to 10,000 schools, 5,000 medical facilities and 10,000 low income multi-family buildings in 10 countries

Objectives

Assist host countries reduce poverty and get ahead of their development curve through:

- Leadership – Promote public leadership though community partnerships, projects at public facilities, standards and labeling, best practices, technical standards, and policies that spur demand for energy efficient products, services and technologies
- Finance – Facilitate locally managed financial programs to attract affordable and long-term financing and to scale-up projects that are ‘market’ driven based on demand for capital and services
- Technology – Build capacity to access and adopt cleaner and more efficient technologies
- Efficiency gains in energy production and delivery
- Modernizing industrial and agricultural operations
- Project development and implementation services
- Technical and managerial assistance to local entrepreneurs

U.S. Government lead: U.S. Department of Energy

Partners

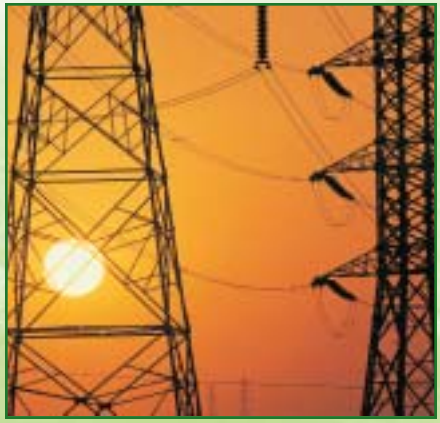
Over 60 donor governments, developing countries, international organizations, industry and civil society

Partners commit to

- Improve energy efficiency and reduce poverty
- Develop new business and financing models for sustainable development and clean energy projects
- Promote integrated development by optimizing the forces of the new global marketplace (information, investment, technology) for economic growth, social development and environmental progress
- Form new alliances with governments, international organizations, industry and civil society to facilitate project development and coordinated programs
- Focus on capacity building and technical and managerial assistance
- Facilitate the adoption of energy efficiency standards, labeling and best practices
- Promote institutional and policy agendas to enable investment in energy efficient and clean technologies
- Monitor and report results

Case study

In Mexico, DOE is closing the gap between sources of private capital and qualified energy and environmental projects. DOE is supporting the creation of funding mechanisms for energy efficient projects. The aim is to make capital more affordable and accessible, and reduce risk, uncertainty and costs for all parties. The goal is being achieved by addressing the structural or systemic impediments to financing clean energy and efficiency projects. DOE is working with the Mexican Government, the State Government of Monterey, the University of Monterey, NADBank, and The World Bank.



Healthy Homes and Communities

Why HHC

- More than two billion people worldwide use traditional biomass fuels for cooking and heating, accounting for an estimated two million premature deaths annually, primarily among women and children
- Air pollution in many cities in the developing world is reaching crisis proportions – motor vehicles account for a significant portion of this urban air pollution

Goal

Reduce health impacts from motor vehicle emissions and combustion pollutants indoors

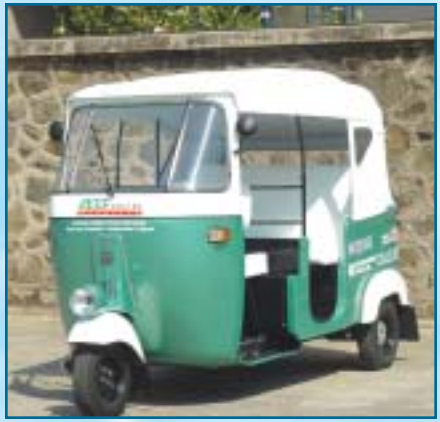
- *The Partnership for Clean Indoor Air* is increasing the use of affordable, reliable, clean and efficient home cooking and heating practices to prevent the premature deaths of an estimated two million people annually due to elevated indoor levels of smoke
- *The Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles* is eliminating the use of lead in gasoline worldwide and helping developing countries reduce sulfur in gasoline and diesel fuels, while also introducing clean vehicle technology

Desired outcomes

- Action plans for elimination of leaded gasoline
- Cleaner fuel and vehicle requirements and commitments
- Phase down of sulphur in diesel and gasoline fuels
- Improved cooking and heating practices
- Reduced exposures to elevated levels of indoor pollutants

Objectives

- Serve as a platform for exchange of experiences and successful practices
- Conduct public outreach, educational programs, awareness campaigns
- Adapt economic and planning tools for clean fuels and vehicles analyses in local settings
- Foster key partnerships between government, industry, NGOs
- Demonstrate and promote effective strategies for overcoming social/behavioral barriers, developing local markets, meeting design guidelines and monitoring exposure and health effects



U.S. Government lead: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Partners

62 countries, private sector companies, oil and auto industries, NGOs and international organizations

Partners commit to

- Help developing countries to develop action plans to eliminate leaded gasoline and phase down sulphur in diesel and gasoline fuels
- Provide a platform for exchange of experiences and successful practices in developed and developing countries as well as technical assistance
- Develop public outreach materials, educational programs and awareness campaigns
- Foster key partnerships between government, industry, NGOs and other interested parties

Case study

In Mexico, USEPA is implementing both its partnerships under the Healthy Homes and Communities initiative. The Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles is collaborating with the Mexican government on a pilot program to retrofit older city buses with new emission control technologies and low-sulfur diesel fuel; and to help analyze the costs and benefits of reducing sulfur from diesel and gasoline fuels in Mexico, with a focus on the health benefits to Mexico. The Partnership for Clean Indoor Air kicked off efforts in Mexico by hosting a meeting with government and NGOs involved in indoor cooking and heating issues. Participants agreed to develop a Partnership strategy for Mexico, discuss potential roles for each stakeholder, and explore ways to collaborate more effectively.

Partners to Date

Governments

Bolivia, Centro de Desarrollo en Energìa Solar
Bolivia, Ministry of Public Works
Brazil, Ministry of Mines and Energy
Brazil, Sao Paulo State Secretariat for the Environment
Cameroon, Agence d'Electrification Rurale
Canadian International Development Agency
Denmark, Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dominican Republic Ministry of Industry & Commerce
Ecuador, Electricity Council of Ecuador
Ethiopia, Geological Survey
Ethiopia, Rural Energy Development and Promotion Center
France, Agence France de Developpement
France, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Germany, Federal Environmental Ministry
Germany, GTZ German Technical Co-operation
Germany, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
Ghana, Ministry of Energy
Guatemala, Ministry of Energy Honduras Dirección de Energia
Honduras, Dirección de Energia
Honduras, Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment
India, Central Board of Irrigation and Power
Italy, Ministry for the Environment and Territory
Lesotho, Department of Energy
Liberia, Center for Sustainable Energy Technology
Mexico, Grupo de Estudos e Desenvolvimento de Alternativas Energé
Mexico, Ministry of Energy
Pakistan, Ministry of the Environment
Peru, Ministry of Energy and Mines
Philippines, Department of Energy
Republic of South Africa, Department of Minerals and Energy
Swedish International Development Agency
Tanzania, United Republic of
The Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
U.K., Department for International Development
U.S. National Renewable Energy Laboratory
U.S. Sandia National Laboratories
United States Agency for International Development
United States Department of Energy
Zambia, Ministry of Energy and Water Development

Multilateral organizations

Energy Sector Management Program
European Commission
FAO
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Environment Programme
The World Bank

Non-government organizations

Action For Food Production
AEA Technology
African Energy Policy Resource Network
Foundation Against Social Trauma and Environmental Ravages
Agency of Universal access to Services
Albanian Ecological Club – International Friends of Nature
Aligarh Muslim University
All India Women's Conference
Alternative Energy Institute
Appropriate Technology Center
Approtech Asia
Australian CRC for Renewable Energy
AVD/RIOD-AO
Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy
Bhartiya Dnyanpith Bahuudeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha Wadgaon
Biomass Energy for Rural India Project
Biomass Users Network – Central America
Bureau of Environmental Analysis International
Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Carbona
CEFA Tanzania
Center for Energy and Environmental Policy
Center for Renewable Energy and Appropriate Technologies
Climate Institute
Club zur Laendlichen Elektrifizierung
Community Development Carbon Fund
Community Orientated Sustainable Development Initiative
Community Power Corporation
Consejo Empresarial de Desarrollo Sostenible
CRESP
Durban Institute of Technology
E+Co
E5
East African Energy Conservation Alliance
East African Energy Technical Development Network
Ecotechnology, Mid-Sweden University
Electric Power Research Institute
Electrical Engineering Division
ENDA
ENERGIA
Energia y Telecommunicaciones Andinas
Energy and Development Research Centre
Energy and Environmental Concerns for Zambia
Energy Forum
Energy Management Centre
Energy Management Group
Energynet Limited
Enersol, Inc
Engineers Against Poverty
Engineers Without Borders
Environment Protection Training and Research Institute
ERA Cameroun
Fiorello H. LaGuardia Foundation
Forum One Communications Foundation Against Social Trauma and Environmental Ravages
Foundation Against Social Trauma and Environmental Ravages
Fundação Para O Desenvolvimento Tecnológico Da Engenharia
Future Energy Solutions
Gender and Energy Research and Training
Green Empowerment
Green Markets International
Grupo Interdiscipinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiada A.C.
Haggai Philanthropy Centre Uganda
HEDON Household Energy Network
Hind Privileges
ILZRO RAPS Peru
Indira Gandhi Institute of Developmental Research
Institute for Sustainable Power
Integrated Rural Development Organization
Integrated Sustainable Energy & Ecological Development Association
International Center for Sustainable Development
International Energy Initiative
International Lead Zinc Research Organization, Inc
International Solar Energy Society
ISL
ITDG-Nepal
ITDG-Peru
ITDG-South Asia
ITDG-UK
Jerome Weingart and Associates
Joaquim Nabuco Foundation / Energia/Joaquim Nabuci Foundation
Kadikoyu Friends of Science, Culture and Art Association
Kumasi Institute of Technology and Environment
Light Up The World Foundation
Mali-Folkecenter
Management & Planning Organization
Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust
Mbutu Agriculture Society ECOSOC UN
MECON LIMITED
Minerals & Energy Policy Centre
Munasinghe Institute for Development
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nature Conservancy China Program
New Mexico State University
Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute

NRECA International Ltd
OLADE
Organization of American States
Pakistan Energy and Environment Management Centre
Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development
Persons Helping People/Solar Ovens
Pothohar Water Partnership
Renewable Energy & Agricultural Development Foundation
RITES Ltd
Sandia National Laboratories
Saraswathy Shanmugam Public Charitable Trust
Save Earth Nigeria
Save Environment Management
SEWA
Shakti: Energy Website of Bangladesh
Solar Development Group
Solar Electric Light Company
Solar Electric Light Fund
Solar Energy Network
Solar Energy Society of Central Africa
Soluz
Somali Association for Sustainable Energy & Development
Sonnenenergie fuer Westafrika
Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future
Stockholm Environment Institute – Boston Center
Sussex Research Associates Ltd
Sustainable Rural Enterprise
Sustainable Village LLC
Tangier Faculty of Sciences and Technologies
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment
Tata Energy Research Institute
Tellus Institute/SEI-Boston
The Ashden Awards for Sustainable Energy
Trust for Voluntary Organizations
Ukuvuka Operation Firestop
UMA-Atlantic Forest Open University
Umgeni Water University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
UNC/Technological Solutions for Social Development
University of Zaragoza
US Hydropower Council for International Development
Utilities Planning Associates
Utility Automation Integrators, Incorporated
Winrock International.
World Energy Council
Xavier Institute of Management
Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan

Private organizations

ABB Group
Acumen International
African Energy
Agama Energy Ltd
AHAssociates
Al Tayyar Energy Ltd
APRODEST
Asia Credit Fund
BBRM Investments, LLC
BD Consult
bilco consultants international
Biodesign
BP Solar Ltd
British Petroleum
Canada ExSolar Systems International Inc.
CIRAD
Class Energy LLC
Clouston Energy Research
Conside Ltd Energy Consulting firm
Consumer Energy Council of America
CORE International, Inc
CTSC Consulting
Cygnus Renewable Energy
Dasag Energy Engineering Ltd
David Suzuki Foundation
DESI Power: Decentralized Energy Systems India Ltd
DG Development
Electricite de France
Elektroplan Consulting Engineers
Energy & Security Group
Energy Conversion Devices
Energy for Sustainable Development Ltd
Energy Studies Application Institute
Farmworks International
Free Energy Europe
Global Sustainable Energy Solutions Pty Ltd
Global Transition Consulting
Grameen Shakti
IMA International
Independent Consultant
India Power Associates
Innovation Energie Developement
Integrated Energy Solutions Pvt Ltd
Integrated Research and Action for Development
International Copper Association, Ltd
Isofoton
IT Power India
IT Power U.S., Inc
Lahmeyer International GMBH
LEVON Group, LLC
LGA Consultants Ltd/Sage Training Pvt Ltd
N2solar
National Environmental Consulting
Nuon RAPS Utility
Optimum Energy Senegal
ORMAT International
P.T. Minaca Selaras
PA Energy Ltd
Pace University Energy Project
Parallax Sustainable Development Solutions
PFE Power Solutions
Preferred Energy, Inc
Prokaushali Sangsad Limited
RAPS Consulting Pvt Ltd
RAPS Finance
Regulatory Economics Group LLC
REMEDE
RenewableEnergyAccess.com
Sabraa Bank
Sahyadri Energy Systems Private Limited
Schneider Electric
SELCO
Seth Willey Solar
SGA Energy Ltd
Sociedade do Sol
Societe de Services Decentralisees Nuon EDF
Solamatics
SolAqua
Solar Engineering Services
Solar Household Energy, Inc
Solar Industries Association
Solar International Management, Inc
Standard Corporate and Merchant Bank
Stean & Associates Business Development Services
Strategic Consulting Partners
SUN OVENS International, Inc
Sunseed Tanzania Trust
Sustainable Energy Solutions
Symbiotic Research Action Group
U.S. Energy Association
Washington Liaison Office
World Water

Partners to Date

Governments

Australia
Botswana
Brazil
China
India
Mexico
Philippines
United Kingdom

Non-government organizations

Alliance to Save Energy
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum
Business Council for International Understanding
Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Clark University
CLASP (Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program)
Florida International University – Center for Energy and Technology of the Americas
Global Environment and Technology Foundation
Global Environment Management Institute
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
International Institute for Sustainable Development
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
National Academy of Engineering
National Academy of Sciences
The World Federation of Engineering Organizations
US/China Energy and Environment Technology Center
Winrock International

Private organizations

AEP
Baker and McKenzie
Biotechnology Industry Organization
Canadian Energy Research Institute
Cap Gemini Ernst & Young
Chevron/Texaco
CME North American Merchant Energy
Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Duke Energy
Dupont
E-7
Edison Electric Institute
Energy Conversion Devices
Energy Future Coalition
Environics International
Environmental Business International
FE Clean Energy Group, Inc.
Gas Technology Institute
Interlink Capital Strategies
International Utility Efficiency Partnership
National Mining Association
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Navista
North American Development Bank
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
Ormat
Peer Consultants P.C.
Resource Mobilization Advisors
Southern Company
Sparber and Associates Inc.
Summitt Ventures, LLC
Swiss Re
The Dow Chemical Company
Toyota
United States Energy Association
University of Monterey

The partners listed above are participating or have expressed an interest in working with the Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development program.

International organizations

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum – Energy Working Group
Bi-lateral Energy Working Groups – Japan, EU, Russia, China, India, Ukraine, Venezuela and others
G-8 Energy Working Group
International Energy Agency
North American Energy Working Group
OECD
United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
The World Bank

Partners to Date

Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles

Governments

Australia, Environment Australia
Canada, Environment Canada
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD)
Congo, Democratic Republic of, Ministere de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature, Eaux et Forets
Ghana, Environmental Protection Agency
Guatemala and Belize
Chile
China
Italy, Ministry of Environment and Territory
Kenya, National Environmental Management Authority
Mexico, Office for Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
Mozambique, Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
Netherlands, The, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning, and Environment
Nigeria. Federal Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industry
South Africa, Department of Minerals and Energy
United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)
United States Agency for International Development (U.S. AID)
United States Department of Energy (U.S. DOE)

Multilateral organizations

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
Trust for Lead Poisoning Prevention
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)

Non-government organizations

Environmental and Energy Technology and Policy Institute
Environmental Defense
Environmental Liaison Centre International
FIA Foundation
Forum for Environment, Ethiopia
Global Environmental Technology Foundation
Lawyer's Environmental Action Team, Tanzania
The Lead Group, Australia
Natural Resources Defense Council
Southern Centre for Energy and Environment, Zimbabwe

Partnership for Clean Indoor Air

Governments

Belize
Canada
Central America (Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras) Commission for Central American Development (CCAD)
France
Guatemala
Italy
Mexico
Mozambique
South Africa
U.S.A.

Multilateral organizations

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
The World Bank
World Health Organization (WHO)

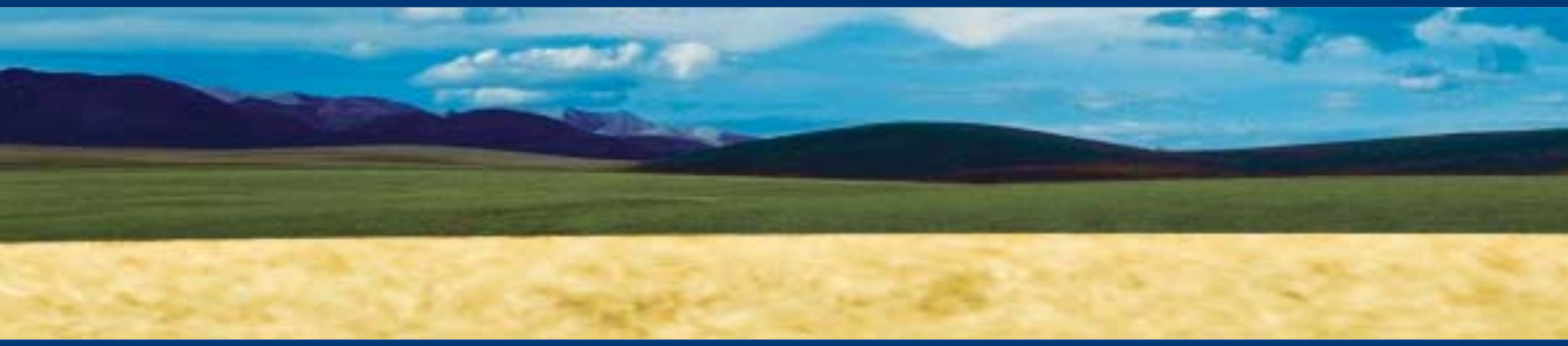
Non-government organizations

Appropriate Rural Energy Institute (ARTI)
Aprovecho Research Center
CEDESOL - BOL
Colorado State University Engines and Energy Conversion Laboratory
Development Alternatives
ETHOS
Global Environment and Technology Foundation
Health Effects Institute
HELPS International
Indian Institute of Technology
Intermediate Technology Development Group
Proleña
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Shell Foundation
UC/Berkeley's Renewable and Appropriate Energy Lab
University of Liverpool - Department of Public Health
Resources for the Future
Trees, Water & People
University of WA
Winrock International

Private organizations

Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
American Honda
American Petroleum Institute
Association of European Automobile Manufacturers (ACEA)
Association for Emission Control by Catalyst
Association of International Automobile Manufacturers
BP Products North America Inc.
Engine Manufacturers Association
Ethyl
European Fuel Oxygenates Association
International Fuel Quality Center (IFQC)
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Assn (IPIECA)
International Truck and Engine
Japan Automobile Manufacturer's Association
Lubrizol Corporation
Manufacturers of Emissions Control Association (MECA)
Organisation Internationales des Constructeurs d'Automobile (OICA)
Petrobras
Petroleum Industry of East Africa, Kenya

LPG Association of Southern Africa
Solar Household Energy, Inc.
World L.P. Gas Association



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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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